

**We Claim:**

1. A method for encoding signals to be transmitted from a plurality of transmitting antennas comprising the steps of:

mapping a block of bits, having a duration  $T$ , into a first vector;

5 processing said vector with a set of mutually orthogonal vectors and a delayed symbols vector to develop a current symbols vector;

delaying said current symbols vector by said duration  $T$ ;

mapping said current symbols vector with a space time coder to develop a plurality of signals; and

10 applying said plurality of signals to said plurality of antennas.

2. The method of claim 1 where said plurality of transmitting antenna comprises more than one antenna.

15 3. The method of claim 1 where said plurality of transmitting antennas comprises more than two antennas.

20 4. The method of claim 1 where said duration  $T$  has  $p$  time slots, said mapping develops  $p$  sets of  $n$  signals, and said step of applying applies a different one of said sets on  $n$  signals during each of said  $p$  time slots.

25 5. The method of claim 4 where said step of processing computes,

$$S_{u+1} = \sum_{l=1}^k P_{wl} v_l(S_u)$$
, where  $P_w$  is said first vector,  $P_{wl}$  is the  $l^{\text{th}}$  element of  $P_w$ , and the

sequences  $v_1(S_u), v_2(S_u), \dots, v_k(S_u)$  belong to said set of mutually orthogonal vectors.

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6. The method of claim 5 where  $k=4$ , and said mutually orthogonal vectors are

$v_1(S) = (s_1 \ s_2 \ s_3 \ s_4)^T$ ,  $v_2(S) = (s_2 - s_1 \ s_4 - s_3)^T$ ,  $v_3(S) = (s_3 - s_4 \ -s_1 \ s_2)^T$  and

$v_4(S) = (s_4 \ s_3 - s_2 - s_1)^T$ ,  $S$  being a vector that is applied to said mutually orthogonal vectors.

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7. The method of claim 5 where  $k=3$ , and said mutually orthogonal vectors are

any three of  $v_1(S) = (s_1 \ s_2 \ s_3 \ s_4)^T$ ,  $v_2(S) = (s_2 - s_1 \ s_4 - s_3)^T$ ,  $v_3(S) = (s_3 - s_4 \ -s_1 \ s_2)^T$  and

$v_4(S) = (s_4 s_3 - s_2 - s_1)^T$ ,  $S$  being a vector that is applied to said mutually orthogonal

vectors.

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8. The method of claim 1 where said space time coder employs a complex constellation set and develops a transmission rate of one half.

10 9. The method of claim 1 where said space time coder employs a real constellation set and develop a transmission rate of one.

15 10. A method for receiving signals that were transmitted in accordance with claim 1, comprising the steps of:

receiving signals in blocks;

processing signals to develop a first vector,  $R_u$ , for each block  $u$ ;

20 developing a vector  $\mathcal{R}$  having  $n$  elements  $R_{u+1} \ R_u^q \ *$ , where  $R_u^q$  corresponds to  $R_u$  processed with sequence  $v_q(R_u)$ , which is a  $q^{\text{th}}$  member of a set of receiver sequences that are mutually orthogonal, for all values of  $q=1, 2, \dots, n$ , where  $n$  is a preselected number;

25 performing minimum distance detection on said vector  $\mathcal{R}$  to develop therefrom a vector  $P$ ; and

applying a mapping to said vector  $P$  to obtain a block of bits.

11. The method of claim 10 where  $n$  equals number of antennas in said plurality of transmitting antennas.

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12. The method of claim 10 where said mutually orthogonal receiver sequences are the same as the orthogonal vectors employed in said method of claim 1.

30 13. A method for receiving signals that were transmitted in accordance with claim 1, comprising the steps of:

receiving signals in blocks in each of an  $m$  plurality of receiving antenna;  
processing signals of each receiving antenna to develop a first vector,  $R_u$ ,  
associated with said each receiving antenna, for each block  $u$ ;  
developing a vector  $\mathcal{R}'$  for each receiving antenna,  $j$ , said vector having  $n$   
elements  $R_{u+1}, R_u^q \dots$ , where  $R_u^q$  corresponds to said first vector  $R_u$  processed with sequence  
 $v_q(R_u)$ , which is a  $q^{\text{th}}$  member of a set of receiver sequences that are mutually orthogonal,  
for all values of  $q=1, 2, \dots, n$ , where  $n$  is a preselected number, thus developing  $m$   $\mathcal{R}'$   
vectors;

summing said  $m$   $\mathcal{R}'$  vectors to obtain a summed vector  $\mathcal{R}$ ;

10 performing minimum distance detection on said vector  $\mathcal{R}$  to develop therefrom a  
vector  $P$ ; and

applying a mapping to said vector  $P$  to obtain a block of bits.

The method of claim 10 where said  $m > 1$  where said step of receiving is receiving blocks  
of signals in each of a plurality of receiving antennas, and said step of developing a  
vector

15 **14.** A method for receiving signals that were transmitted in accordance with  
claim 1 by a transmitter having more than two transmitting antennas, comprising the  
steps of:

20 receiving, through  $m$  receiving antennas, where  $m=1$  or more, signals in blocks;

detecting signals transmitted in each block by processing received signals of said  
each block with aid of processed signals of immediately previous block.

25 **15.** The method of claim 14 where said step of detecting excludes consideration

of parameters between said transmitting antennas and said receiving antennas.